

HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHY AND ITS INSTITUTIONS IN AMERICA

By William Harvey King, M. D., LL. D.
Presented by Sylvain Cazalet

CHAPTER XIV HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW JERSEY.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Occupation of New Jersey by Homœopaths from New York on the North and Philadelphia on the West - The First Practitioners Converts from the Allopathic Ranks - Dr. Isaac Moreau Ward the Pioneer - Early Society Organization - Pioneers of Homœopathy in the Several Counties of New Jersey - Reminiscences of Prominent Early Practitioners.

In the early outspreading of homœopathy from the centers in which the new system first found an abiding place in America, it is not surprising that New Jersey caught the spirit of the doctrine before many of the more populous states both of the east and the west. On the north and east lay New York with its great metropolis separated from New Jersey only by the Hudson river ; on the west the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with the metropolitan city of Philadelphia distant from her borders only by the width of the Delaware ; and these great cities at the time of which we write were the chief centers of homœopathy in America and perhaps of the world. Tradition has it that the seed of homœopathy was sown in fertile New Jersey soil in the year 1838, and while Dr. Isaac Moreau Ward is generally conceded to have been the pioneer of the new school within the bounds of the state, he is not traced to the field of practice there earlier than 1839, but Hering is credited with having published "The Family Adviser" in Camden, opposite Philadelphia, in 1838 ; and if Hering did that work in that city at the time indicated, the inference is fair that he also preached and practiced among the Camden people the doctrines in which he was so intensely interested.

However this may have been, there is no question that homœopathy found lodgement in New Jersey in 1839 or 1840, when Ward became its exemplar in the interior town of Bloomfield, having acquired his understanding of the new healing art through the agency of those old

master spirits of homœopathy -Ball, Gray and Hull, of New York city. The germ soon grew into active organism, and within the next half score of years the work of these teachers, with the assistance of another equally interested coterie in Philadelphia, found results in the achievements of more than a dozen zealous practitioners in the state. In 1846 the strength of the profession was such that its representatives organized a branch of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in 1854 the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society was brought into existence. These were followed by district, county and municipal societies and clubs until the state was well provided with organizations of the kind, each of which has served a useful purpose in advancing the welfare of the school whose disciples the members have been. Statistics show that in 1857 there were forty-six homœopathic physicians in the state ; in 1870, 196 ; 1880, 200 ; 1899, 347 ; and in 1904, 333.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first homœopathic society in New Jersey was the New Jersey Branch of the American Institute of Homœopathy, which was organized at Mount Holly, July 20, 1846. On that occasion Dr. J. Richardson Andrews was chairman ; M. J. Rhees, secretary ; Drs. John A. Paine and J. C. Boardman, censors. The next meeting was held November 26, 1846, when only Drs. Boardman, Paine and Rhees were present. The constitution and by-laws were published and promulgated in 1846, and the society was in existence in 1850, but was decadent and not recognized as a legally organized body under the laws then in force. Under the then existing statutes any person practicing medicine in the state who had not the diploma of an allopathic college, or who had not been licensed by an authorized medical society was deemed to be practicing unlawfully and liable to a fine of \$25 for each prescription, one-half of said fine to go to the prosecutor ; but in 1854 this obnoxious and unjust law was repealed, and thereafter homœopathy had legal rights in the state.

At a meeting held in Trenton, February 13, 1855, a state homœopathic medical society was organized, with officers as follows : Dr. Thomas Lafon of Newark, president ; Drs. William A. Durrie of Jersey City, J. R. Andrews of Camden and J. C. Boardman of Trenton, vice-presidents ; Dr. J. B. Petherbridge of Trenton, recording secretary ; Dr. J. J. Youlin of Jersey City, provisional secretary ; Dr. J. B. Scott of

New Brunswick, corresponding secretary ; Dr. P. E. Vastine of Trenton, treasurer ; Drs. J. D. Annin, J. D. Moore, R. M. Wilkinson, J. S. Bassett and R. Titsworth, censors. The society continued to hold meetings until 1858, after which there is no record of any such, though probably the members held informal gatherings. On February 4, 1868, a reorganization meeting was held in Jersey City, and on April 15 following the old society was revived, with Dr. Youlin president and Dr. Tompkins secretary. This society was, incorporated February 9, 1870, under the name of New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, by which it has since been known. It holds semi-annual meetings in May and October in different places in the state ; membership, 230. The society celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary at Deal Beach, June 3-4, 1903.

The Western District New Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in Camden, May 19, 1869, at which time also a constitution was adopted and officers elected, as follows : Dr. D. R. Gardiner of Woodbury, president ; Dr. R. M. Wilkinson of Trenton, vice-president ; Dr. Wallace McGeorge of Hightstown, secretary ; Dr. J. G. Streets of Bridgton, treasurer ; Drs. W. H. Maline, H. F. Hunt and Isaac Cooper, censors. In November, 1869, the name of the society was changed to West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, and under that name was incorporated in May, 1872. It has since maintained an active and healthful existence and meets regularly in Camden. Its membership numbers about seventy-five physicians.

Among the other homœopathic societies with which the state is well provided, for our school of medicine always has been strong in New Jersey, there may be mentioned the Homœopathic Medical Society of Camden, organized in 1878 ; the Communipaw Medical Society, organized in 1886 ; the Eastern District Homœopathic Medical Society, organized February 6, 1868 ; the Essex County Homœopathic Medical Society, organized in 1885 ; the Hahnemann Medical Club of Plainfield, organized in 1885 and dissolved in 1889 ; the Hudson County Homœopathic Medical Society, organized March 8, 1871 ; Hudson Homœopathic Medico-Chirurgical Society, December 8, 1886 ; Medical Club of Northern New Jersey, 1882 ; Newark Homœopathic Medical Union, 1871-1885 ; Newark, Union and Hudson Counties Homœopathic Medical Society ; New Jersey Medical Club, March 29, 1869 ; Trenton Club of Homœopathic Physicians, 1888.

The West Jersey Homœopathic Hospital, which had its beginning in 1892, was the outgrowth of the Camden Homœopathic Hospital and

Dispensary Association, organized and incorporated February 5, 1885, and opened for patients March 2 following. On March 22, 1888, the institution was removed from its original quarters to a new location on West and Stevens streets. This building was purchased for \$8,000, and was provided with public and private wards, operating room, etc. For a time considerable interest was taken by the profession in the welfare of the hospital, but later on there seemed to be a decline, and in December, 1890, the doors were closed, the dispensary, however, remaining in operation and receiving municipal aid. In April, 1891, the building was sold, passing into the ownership of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, by whom the hospital department was re-opened in 1892. It is a good institution, contains forty beds, and is supported largely by voluntary contributions.

The William McKinley Memorial Hospital of Trenton, one of the most worthy charities of that city, formerly under strict homœopathic direction but now open to physicians of both schools, is the outgrowth of the still older Trenton Homœopathic Hospital, the latter dating its history from its dedication, June 6, 1889, and its formal opening, November I following. The older institution and its training school for nurses were maintained until 1902, and then re-incorporated under the name of The William McKinley Memorial Hospital. The hospital has seventy-five beds ; value of property, \$75,000.

St. Mary's Homœopathic Hospital in Passaic was incorporated in 1895 and opened for patients during the same year, and then was an allopathic institution, supported by voluntary contributions. Its medical supervision passed under homœopathic control in 1899.

The Passaic Homœopathic Hospital was opened October 27, 1897. The first staff of physicians and surgeons was chosen from the ranks of the allopathic profession, but in 1898 this regulation was modified.

The Homœopathic Hospital of Essex county, in Roseville, was incorporated in 1903 by the Homœopathic Hospital Association. It was opened for patients, March 28, 1903.

REMINISCENCES.

Dr. Isaac Moreau Ward was the first resident practitioner of

homœopathy in the state. He became interested in the new system in 1839 or 1840. He was born in Bloomfield, N. J., October 23, 1806, graduated from Yale College in 1825, studied medicine with Dr. Hosack and graduated from Rutger's College in 1829. He located in Newark and soon established a large practice. In 1832 when the cholera appeared in New York he was chosen by the state and county societies to investigate the character of the plague and note the comparative effects of different remedial agents. He saw homœopathy and allopathy tried side by side in the Park Hospital, and the superior advantages of homœopathy there demonstrated. Then he met Dr. Alonzo S. Ball of New York at a religious meeting in Newark, and invited him to dinner, and the conversation turning on homœopathy, he learned that Ball had adopted its practice and obtained from him a few remedies with which to experiment in certain cases. Without mentioning to his patients that he had made any change in his school of medicine, his success was so great with the homœopathic remedies that he adopted them and began the practice of homœopathy. In 1841 he was induced to go to Albany, N. Y., by Drs. Gray, Hull and Ball. He practiced there until 1849, when on account of his health he retired to a home near Newark, giving his time to horticulture. After several years he again began practice. From 1853 to 1860 he held chairs in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. In 1860 he became one of the founders of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and for a time was its dean and professor of obstetrics. He then retired to his country home at Lyons farm, where he practiced only among friends and neighbors until his death, which occurred March 24, 1895.

Another of the early practitioners of Newark was Dr. Jonathan Dickenson Armin. He was born at Liberty Corner, N. J., November 26, 1806. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, but the date of his graduation is not known. He commenced practice at Irvington, N. J., and afterward removed to Newark. In 1840 he married Eleanor Mead. Some time after 1840 he began to question the superiority of the allopathic practice, and after experimenting began to regularly practice homœopathy. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846. The last few years of his life were marked by extreme weakness and debility. He died at the Sheldon house, Ocean Grove, September 26, 1883. Dr. Thomas Lafon was practicing homœopathy in Newark in 1847. He was born in Chesterfield county, Va., in 1802. In 1805 he entered the medical department of Transylvania University, graduating therefrom. Two years later he became interested in the American Board of Foreign Missions, and volunteered to go as medical missionary to the Sandwich

islands. For seven years he labored there both as doctor and spiritual teacher. At the end of that time the ill health of his wife, and the condition of his eyes, compelled his return to the United States. After a few months of rest he attended a course of lectures in the Philadelphia Medical College. In 1846 he opened an office in Paterson, N. J., and while there began to investigate the claims of homœopathy. He soon became satisfied of its truth and openly avowed and adopted it. Dr. Lafon introduced homœopathy into Passaic county. In 1847 he removed to Newark where, despite most bitter opposition by the allopathic society, he built up a large practice. Suddenly, while at the bedside of a patient, he was stricken with apoplexy and died on March 20, 1876. In 1857 Drs. J. D. Annin, T. Lafon, I. M. Ward, C. H. Liebold and J. B. Scott were practicing in Newark. In 1875 there were 29 homœopathy practitioners there ; in 1880, 25 ; in 1899, 33.

Dr. George W. Richards opened an office in Orange about 1860. Dr. E. Caspari was in practice there as early as 1857. Dr. Richards graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1853, spent some time abroad, and on his return located in New York city. After a few years he went to Newark, where he became a partner with Dr. Lafon and opened an office in Orange, establishing the first homœopathic dispensary in the state. A year later, the partnership was dissolved and he went to Orange to live. He died May 2, 1893.

Homœopathy was introduced into Burlington county in 1840 by Dr. R. S. Middleton, who located at Burlington city. He remained there until 1855 when he went to Philadelphia. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1847. Dr. Humphrey went from Philadelphia to Burlington after he had retired from practice and he exercised an influence favorable to homœopathy. He afterward went to Beverly, where he died. In 1857 Drs. John D. Moore and Edward M. Smith were in practice in Burlington. Dr. Moore was born in Philadelphia, March 7, 1802. He studied medicine with Dr. James McClintonck, attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and two courses at the Pennsylvania College, where he graduated in 1847. In 1849 he became interested in homœopathy. He practiced for several years in Newtown, Pa., but about 1853 located in Burlington, where he died September 20, 1867. One who knew him said he was a man who would weigh upwards of two hundred. The boys called him "Powwow Moore" on account of his devotion to homœopathy. When he was taken with his last illness Dr. Gant, an allopathic physician, called and asked his wife if he might see him. Dr.

Moore sent word that the doctor could visit him as a friend but not as a physician. Dr. Gant said he had come as a physician and urged to be allowed to prescribe for him, saying that he would die if he continued to take homœopathic medicine. Dr. Moore would not see him and Dr. Gant afterward said that he died because he would not give up homœopathy.

Dr. Alexander Kirkpatrick afterward practiced in Burlington. In 1875 Drs. Charles R. Cloud and Alexander Kirkpatrick were in that city, and from 1880 to 1899 Drs. J. P. Shreve and Eugene F. Rink practiced there.

Dr. Morgan John Rhees introduced homœopathy into Mount Holly in 1846. He was born in Philadelphia, July 15, 1824. His parents had become converted to homœopathy about 1834 under the treatment of Dr. George H. Bute. Young Rhees, in deference to his mother's wishes, decided to become a physician, and during the winter of 1842-43 studied the German language. In April, 1843, he went to Nazareth, the home of Bute, and entered his office as a student of homœopathy. He read the works of Hahnemann in the German during the summer, in the fall he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1846. In April he began the practice of homœopathy in Mount Holly. In June of the same year he went to the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy in Philadelphia, becoming a member. On his return home he issued invitations to the homeopathic physicians in New Jersey, and as a result the New Jersey branch of the institute was formed. Drs. Middleton of Burlington, Andrews of Camden and Boardman of Trenton met in Dr. Rhees' office and adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected officers. Dr. Rhees was chosen secretary, and also delegate to the 1847 meeting of the institute. In 1849, although he had built up a large practice in Mount Holly, he was seized with the gold fever and went to California, via Cape Horn. After a varied experience of six years he returned to Mount Holly, and in October, 1855, resumed professional work. In April, 1868, he sold his practice and retired to a farm where in sixteen months he lost his property and was again compelled to return to his profession. In November, 1869, he went to Hollidaysburg, Pa. During his residence in California, he practiced medicine at times and was physician to a homœopathic hospital. In 1853 he married Charlotte L. Head, formerly of Boston, Mass. He also became a member of the central bureau of the institute. In 1873 he went to Newtonville, Mass., and five years later removed to Wheeling, West Va., where he died, March 26, 1899.

Another pioneer was Dr. Walter Ward, who settled in Mount Holly in 1849. He was born in Keene, N. H., January 7, 1816. He was educated at Ipswich Academy, and began the study of medicine with Dr. William Gallup of that place. He also spent a year in the office of Drs. Smith and Batcheller of Massachusetts. He attended medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and then at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1840. Having heard much of the new system of homœopathy and having witnessed some remarkable cures, he decided to investigate it for himself. He therefore placed himself under the guidance of Dr. Jeanes of Philadelphia, and was soon led to adopt the new system. He joined the institute in 1846. While Dr. Ward was located in Philadelphia he became professor of physiology at the first session of the newly established Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and signed the diplomas of the first class. He married Sarah Groves of Philadelphia. He remained in Mount Holly until his death, March 29, 1888.

Drs. Rhees and Ward were the only homœopathic practitioners in Mount Holly until 1860. Drs. E. K. Bancroft and Walter Ward were there from 1875 to 1880. Dr. Bancroft was a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1865. In 1886 Drs. Samuel Caley and Willett W. Whitehead, and in 1899 Drs. John W. Branin, Samuel Carey, Oscar L. Grumbrecht, W. W. Whitehead and George U. Van Derveer were in practice in Mt. Holly.

Dr. Ross M. Wilkinson located at Bordentown about 1856. He became a member of the institute in 1853. Dr. David E. Gardiner located at Bordentown about 1859. He was the grandson of Dr. William Gardiner and the nephew of Dr. Richard Gardiner, with the latter of whom he studied medicine. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857, and settled in Manayunk, removing in 1858 to Bordentown, where he practiced twenty-one years. He then returned to Philadelphia, where he remained until his death, July 10, 1890. Dr. Rufus Sargent commenced the practice of homœopathy in Bordentown in 1852, remained there until 1857 and then went to Philadelphia. Dr. Levi D. Tebo graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1873, and settled at Bordentown. In 1886 he was the only homœopathist there. Dr. Edward E. French settled there in 1888, having graduated in 1887 from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

Photo : Daniel R. Gardiner, M. D.

Dr. Daniel R. Gardiner located at Moorestown about 1855. He was born in Pottsville, Pa., October 21, 1828, and completed an academic course in Hamilton College, New York state ; commenced the study of medicine in 1846 ; attended two courses at Jefferson Medical College, and graduated at Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1849. He practiced for some time in Philadelphia, removing thence to Moorestown in 1855, where he was the pioneer of homœopathy. After a few years he went to Smyrna, Del., where again he introduced homœopathy. From there he went to Woodbury in 1862. In 1871, on account of failing health, he sold his practice to Dr. Wallace McGeorge, and in November went to Pottsville, Pa. In 1875 he returned to Woodbury and associated with Dr. McGeorge. Dr. Gardiner died at Woodbury, June 30, 1889.

Dr. George Bolton L. Clay took Dr. Gardiner's place at Moorestown in 1858. He was a graduate in 1853 of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, but previously practiced in Manayunk, Pa. He remained in Moorestown until his death in 1898. Dr. Pusey Wilson, a native of Delaware and a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1862, located in Moorestown previous to 1866, and practiced there until his death, May 20, 1900. Dr. Alfred Matson also practiced at Moorestown.

Dr. Bowman Henry Shivers settled in Marlton in 1858. He was born at Haddonfield, July 6, 1836. He studied allopathic medicine for two years when, becoming convinced of the truth of homœopathy, he commenced its study with Dr. Julius Holterhoff, in Marlton. After attending four courses at the Pennsylvania Medical University, he graduated in April, 1858. He then went to Marlton, taking the practice of Dr. Holterhoff, who removed to Moorestown. In 1862 ill health

caused him to remove to Philadelphia, but in a few months he resumed practice in Marlton, where he remained until August, 1864, when he went to Haddonfield. Dr. E. V. Sharp also practiced at Marlton.

Photo : Bowman H. Shivers, M. D.

In 1870 Dr. Thomas Peacock settled in Medford, but in a year or two went to Philadelphia where he has since practiced. He is a graduate of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, class of 1868. Dr. Wilson succeeded him in Medford, and Dr. George U. Van Derveer located there about 1874, after graduating from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1873. Dr. Coy practiced in Pemberton, and Drs. J. G. L. Whitehead and Joseph A. Moke at Crosswicks. Dr. James V. Roberts and Dr. Joseph J. Curry are at Beverly ; Dr. N. T. Chaffee at Chesterfield ; Dr. Geo. W. H. and Dr. Laura A. Calver at Columbus, and Dr. Harry K. Weller at Delanco Dr. Whitehead was a Philadelphian. He died at Crosswicks, June 30 ; 1901.

In 1875 there were but 14 homœopathists in Burlington county ; in 1899, 26.

In Passaic county homœopathy gained a foothold before 1840 through the visits of physicians from New York. After 1840 Dr. Stephen R. Kirby of New York established a regular practice in this county, giving to it a certain part of his time. The first resident physician was Dr. Thomas Lafon, who was for a time in Paterson. In 1845 Dr. Joseph B. Petherbridge located at Paterson. His name appears in the list of members for 1848 as still at Paterson. In 1850 his letters to the institute from the New Jersey branch are dated from Trenton, in which city he took up his residence in 1851.

In 1848 Dr. R. G. Belt, from Woonsocket, R. I., located in Paterson and remained there until 1852, when he went to Milford, Mass. In 1854 his address was Woonsocket. He was succeeded in Paterson by Dr. John S. Bassett, who remained until 1861, when he went to New York. Since 1861 Drs. E. Nott, McPherson, Porter S. Kinne, Theodore Y. Kinne and David Neer have practiced there. In 1857 there was but one homœopathic physician in Paterson ; in 1899 there were eleven.

In 1875 Dr. Jacob R. Gedney was at Little Falls, and Drs. John Nottingham and Norton C. Ricardo at Passaic. In 1899 there were at Passaic Drs. Charles A. Church, Edwin De Baun, Alfred C. Pedrick and Norton C. Ricardo.

Camden county was visited by the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia as early as 1838. The first resident physician, however, was Dr. John R. Andrews, who began practice there in 1841. He was an allopathic graduate, and was well supported by his friends, but after two years he went to Wilmington, Delaware. He remained there a short time and was induced by his patrons in Camden to return. His practice grew rapidly and he continued there until his death, February 19, 1864, at the age of forty-six years. He joined the institute in 1846.

Dr. Henry Francis Hunt succeeded Dr. Andrews. He was born in Cranston, R. I., March 28, 1838. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Howell, an allopathic physician at Aurora, Ills., where he (Hunt) was engaged in teaching. He remained there two years, then returned east and took two courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. While he was with Dr. Howell he had seen in a severe epidemic of diphtheria the successful results of homœopathic treatment, and he resolved to investigate its methods. He entered the office of Dr. Okie in Providence, and attended two courses of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1864. Dr. Hunt at once took the place in Camden made vacant by the death of Dr. Andrews. He was an influential practitioner there until his death, which occurred while he was visiting Providence, October 3, 1895. He joined the institute in 1867.

In 1857 Drs. J. R. Andrews, S. Carels and G. S. F. Pfeiffer were practicing homœopathy in Camden. In 1875 Drs. Purnell W. Andrews, James H. Austin, Thomas R. Blackwood, J. K. Bryant, Samuel Carels, C. J. Cooper, Wm. H. Crow, Henry F. Hunt, Melbourne F. Middleton,

Geo. S. F. Pfeiffer, Silas H. Quint and H. K. Stewart were in practice there.

Dr. Samuel Carels was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1838, and of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1855. The name Carles is given in Smith's "Homœopathic Directory" (1857) and in Godfrey's "History of the Medical Profession in Camden County," but in the catalogue of graduates of Jefferson Medical College and also in that of the Homœopathic Medical College, the name is Carels. Dr. George S. F. Pfeiffer was a native of Wurms, Germany, born in 1806, and came to America in 1833. While a student at Strasburg he entered the Holland navy as medical cadet. In 1825 while cruising off the coast of Algiers, he with a number of shipmates made an inland trip and was captured by Bedouins, and retained a prisoner until 1830, when the French captured Algiers. He then entered the French army, remaining six months, when he was permitted to return to Germany to complete his medical studies. In 1833 he came to America, and in 1854 located in Camden. In 1856 he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and soon afterward accepted the chair of theory and practice in Penn Medical University of Philadelphia, which he retained until 1864, when he became assistant surgeon of the 186th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. He was mustered out of service in 1865 and returned to Camden. He was conversant with eight languages. He died in November, 1883.

Dr. Thomas R. Blackwood was born in Moorestown, July 30, 1835. He graduated from Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1870, practiced for one summer in Atlantic City, and then located in Camden, continuing there until his death, July 30, 1895.

Dr. John Hayden Austin was born in Trenton, July 24, 1842, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1864, and served as assistant surgeon in U. S. navy under Farragut. While in Philadelphia in the summer of 1865, he became an interested witness of the success of the homœopathic treatment of typhoid fever. Entering practice soon after in New Jersey, he sought every means to practically test the truth of the system until he was compelled to adopt it as the true method of practice. In 1868 he located in Camden.

Dr. B. W. Blackwood, of Haddonfield, an allopathic physician, embraced homœopathy in 1855 and practiced it until his death in 1866. Dr. B. H. Shivers located in Haddonfield in 1864.

In Berlin Drs. S. Shivers and S. H. Johnston were in practice in 1875, and Dr. Richard Gardiner, Jr., at Gloucester. Drs. Wm. L. Delap and Seaver C. Ross were at Gloucester in 1899, and Dr. Edgar B. Sharp was then at Berlin. Dr. Joseph Shreve settled in Berlin in 1866 and afterward located at Haddonfield. He also practiced at Burlington.

The pioneer of homœopathy in Mercer county was Dr. Joseph Canfield Boardman, who introduced it into Trenton in 1845. Dr. Boardman was born in Wethersfield, Conn., May 4, 1813. He graduated at Westfield Academy, Westfield, Mass., and afterward devoted several years to teaching in Pennsylvania. He studied medicine with Dr. Neff at Lancaster, attended lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical College, and later at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1844. The next year he located in Trenton. He was one of the organizers of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1844, and was active at the second meeting in New York, in 1845. It is said that he was in practice in New York when the institute was founded, which was previous to his advent in Trenton. He remained in that city with the exception of short intervals of practice in Brooklyn, Baltimore and New York, until his death, July 26, 1896.

Dr. Charles Gottlieb Raue, after graduating from the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1852, commenced practice in Trenton, where he remained until 1858. Dr. Boardman was ill at the time and unable to practice and Dr. Raue attended to his business and also that of another doctor. In 1857 Drs. Boardman, Raue and Vastine were located there. Peter E. Vastine, of Baltimore, went to Trenton in 1851, joining the institute the same year.

Photo : Jos. C. Boardman, M. D.

He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1838, and originally was an allopathic practitioner. In 1875 there were located at Trenton Drs. Allen, Boardman, Cooper, Grover, Compton, Wilkinson and Worthington. Dr. Samuel E. Allen was a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1869, and joined the institute in 1871. He located at Trenton after graduation. Cornelius B. Compton graduated from the same college in 1854 ; Isaac Cooper graduated from the same college in 1868 and went to Mullica Hill, going in 1870 to Frenchtown, Hunterdon county, and a little later to Trenton, where he still remains. Ross M. Wilkinson graduated from the old Philadelphia college in 1853, and located in Bordentown. The date of his advent in Trenton is not known. Anthony H. Worthington graduated from the same institution in 1860. George Thompson was in Trenton in 1880. He graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1877. In 1857 there were three homœopathic practitioners in Trenton ; in 1875, seven ; in 1880, seven ; in 1899, sixteen.

In 1875 Drs. Joseph J. Currie and Joseph P. Johnson were located at Hightstown. Dr. Currie was born at Carpenter's Landing, Gloucester county, September 10, 1836 ; studied with Dr. Gardner at Woodbury ; graduated at Philadelphia in 1866 ; settled at Glassboro, Gloucester county, and remained there six months. He then went to Flemington, Hunterdon county, where he practiced five years. He next located at Hightstown. In 1880 he was practicing in Columbus, Burlington county, and later located in Beverly, where he is still in practice. Dr. Joseph Price Johnson was born in Chester county, Pa., January 25, 1840 ; took his degree in medicine in Philadelphia in 1867 ; began practice in Lancaster county ; removed to Philadelphia, and thence in 1870 to Hightstown.

In 1875 Dr. D. W. Sexton was located at Princeton, Dr. J. A. Miller at Hopewell, and Dr. Joseph J. Whittington at Windsor.

Dr. Owen Beverly Gause practiced at Trenton from the time of his graduation in 1857 until 1862, when he located in Philadelphia. Drs. Josephus Gunning, J. B. Petherbridge, Record, and E. H. Trego also practiced in Trenton. Dr. E. Bentley Hall was for a time located at Hightstown.

Hudson county, extending from Bergen Point to the palisades, and directly opposite New York city, was occupied by a homœopathic physician in 1847, when Dr. William A. Durrie located at Jersey City. He was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1822 ; was educated at Yale, graduating from the academic department in 1843, and from the medical school in 1846. He commenced the practice of allopathy in New Haven, but his attention having been called to homœopathy he went to New York and placed himself under the guidance of Gray and Hull. He qualified as a homœopathic practitioner and settled in Jersey City in 1847.

Early in 1848 Dr. John Juvenal Youlin located in Jersey City. He was born in Rupert, Bennington county, Vt., December 31, 1821. He was educated at Auburn, N. Y., studied medicine under Dr. Augustus Willard, attended lectures at Geneva College, and became a student of Dr. Alanson Briggs, professor of surgery in the Geneva school. He entered the medical department of the University of New York in 1846, but certain investigations into homœopathy prevented him from graduating. At that time he was a bitter opponent of homœopathy. In his preceptor's library were various homœopathic books and in them he sought statements with which to ridicule their authors. He procured some of the medicines described and carefully studying the symptoms administered them in cases of prisoners under his charge. (Dr. Briggs was physician to the Auburn state prison.) The good results surprised him. Then he was seized with typhoid fever and in this emergency was persuaded to allow a homœopathic physician to be called and his health was restored. This recovery, following close upon the experiments he had previously made, led him gradually to a belief in the truth of the doctrines of Hahnemann. He went to Jersey City in 1848 and began practice. He graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1854. He made his home in Jersey City until his death, October 30, 1881. Dr. Youlin was a member of many societies, and joined the institute in 1858. He started a homœopathic dispensary for the poor in Jersey City.

Drs. Youlin and Durrie were alone in Jersey City until 1857. Dr. J. R. Petherbridge practiced there until the beginning of the war, when he entered the army. He died shortly after its close.

In 1875 the following physicians were located in Jersey City : Drs. Wm. H. Abercrombie, Eleazer Bowen, Horace Bowen, George B. Cornell, William A. Durrie, James Harkness, Alexander H. Laidlaw, C. Holmes McNeil, Daniel McNeil, William H. Newell, Frank Nichols, E.

W. Pyle, G. D. Salstonstall, L. Scott, Charles S. Shelton, George N. Tibbles and John Juvenal Youlin.

Dr. Daniel McNeil was a surgeon in the army during the rebellion, but had previously practiced in Jersey City. His son, Dr. C. Holmes McNeil, took the place made vacant by his father's death. He died December 18, 1898.

Dr. Eleazer Bowen located in Jersey City in 1864. He was born at Rehoboth, Mass., in October, 1829. He studied medicine with Dr. Usher Parsons in Providence, and graduated at the Pittsfield Medical College in 1853. After practicing six years in Barnstable, Mass., he was led to investigate homœopathy. He went to New York to study under its practitioners, returned to Massachusetts in 1859 and settled in Lynn, where he remained until 1864 when he went to Jersey City.

Dr. George Boardman Cornell, a graduate of the New York University in 1864, practiced allopathy until 1869, when he investigated and adopted homœopathy.

Dr. William Henry Newell was born in New York, February 19, 1837, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1859. He passed the next few Years in travel and arrived in Baltimore the day after "the riot" in 1861. He served through the war as a confederate surgeon and after his discharge located in Jersey City. After an examination of the claims of homœopathy he began practice under its principles.

Dr. Oscar F. Lund, previously an allopathic practitioner, began the practice of homœopathy in Jersey City about 1870. He died in 1875.

In 1857 there were two homœopathists in Jersey City ; in 1875, 17 ; in 1880, 20 ; in 1899, 31 ; and in 1904, 25.

In Monmouth county Dr. W. S. Kimball was the first homœopathic physician. He located at Eatontown in 1854, and for many years was the only homœopathic physician at the Long Branch hotels. In 1860 Dr. Ellis B. Hall practiced at Freehold. Dr. C. C. Currie also practiced there.

In 1864 Dr. W. A. Bevin located at Freeport, Dr. G. F. Marsden settled at Red Bank in 1870. In 1875 Dr. H. H. Pemberton was at Long

Branch, Dr. L. Bushnell at Keyport and Dr. W. H. Burnett at Freehold. In 1880 Drs. Ernest P. and G. Macomber were at Keyport and G. F. Marsden and Alfred J. Trafford at Red Bank.

In Gloucester county Dr. Ellis Bentley Hall, a graduate in 1849 of the first session of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and who had been practicing since that time at Bridgeton, located at Woodbury in 1855. He was the first qualified homœopathic physician in the county, and left Woodbury in 1857. Later on he practiced in Hightstown, Camden, Freehold and Beverly, and died in Beverly in 1875.

Dr. E. J. Record succeeded Dr. Hall at Woodbury, he remained there a short time, and afterward went into mercantile pursuits. Dr. Thomas Shearer, a graduate of 1858 of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, settled in Woodbury, and removed thence to Baltimore. Dr William A. Gardiner was located there a short time about 1861. He removed to Philadelphia and died there April 29, 1863.

Dr. Daniel R. Gardiner, brother of William A. Gardiner, located in Woodbury in 1862 and in 1871 removed to Pottsville, Pa. In "875 he returned to Woodbury and remained there until his death, June 30, 1889.

Dr. Wallace McGeorge, who bought out Dr. Gardiner, was born in Bath, England, January 31, 1843. He came to America in 1850, and was educated in the public schools of New York. He then learned the printing business, and during the early years of the war was an earnest union man. In 1864 he applied for appointment as hospital steward, and was advised by the board of examination to attend medical lectures and then apply for a medical cadetship in the regular army. After the war he obtained a position in charge of a printing establishment in Philadelphia, still continuing his medical studies. In 1866 he became a student of Dr. J. H. P. Frost. The same year he urged Dr. Malcolm Macfarlan to resign from the regular army and come to Philadelphia. He did so and was elected professor of surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Mr. McGeorge then became his student. He graduated from the college in 1868. He first located at Hightstown, N. J., remaining there two years and then went to Crescent, Saratoga county, N. Y., being the first homœopathic physician there. In January, 1871, he became partner with Dr. Daniel R. Gardiner in Woodbury, where he remained until 1893, when he removed to Camden, his present residence.

Dr. Charles Newton, a graduate in 1867 of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Woodbury in 1869 and in 1870 went to Sharpstown, Salem county. In November, 1872, Rev. William M. Whitehead, who had just graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, settled in Woodbury. He was pastor of the Baptist church, and united the duties of that office with those of a physician. He died in January, 1874.

Dr. Alexander Kirkpatrick a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1861, practiced first in Swedesboro and afterward settled in Burlington. Dr. John F. Musgrave took Dr. Kirkpatrick's place in Swedesboro.

Dr. Isaac Cooper located in Mullica Hill in 1868, remaining until 1870. Dr. Jacob Izard graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1870, and settled in Glassboro, where he still remains. In 1886 Dr. Howard Izard also located there. In 1875, Dr. Albert T. Beckett located at Mullica Hill. Dr. Samuel E. Newton located at Paulsboro in 1873, being the first homœopathic physician in that place.

Dr. Samuel Arthur Jones introduced homœopathy into Bergen county in 1860. He located in Englewood in that year and remained there until 1875, when he took the chair of homœopathic *materia medica* in the University of Michigan. Dr. H. M. Banks succeeded Dr. Jones at Englewood. In 1880 Drs. D. M. Baldwin and H. M. Banks were in practice there, and Dr. George B. Best afterward located there. In 1875 Dr. H. H. Hollister was located at Rutherford Park. Dr. Addison P. Macomber located at Hackensack in 1867. He was a graduate of the University of New York in 1853, but had become converted to homœopathy. He joined the institute in 1867, at which time he was located at Malden, Mass. He went from there to Hackensack. Dr. George M. Ockford was born in England, March 29, 1845, and was brought when a child to northern New York. He learned the printing trade and became a journalist. He began the study of medicine under Dr. A. P. Macomber, at Malden, Mass., and graduated from the Cleveland Hospital College in 1872. He then went to Hackensack, where his preceptor was in practice. He has practiced at Hackensack, Burlington, Vt., Vincennes, Ind., and Lexington, Ky. In 1891 he located in Ridgewood, N. J.

Dr. William R. Sheppard graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1861, and located at Cape May, Cape May county, being the first homœopathic physician there. Drs. W. F. Hedstrom and W. R. Sheppard were practicing at Cape May from 1875 to 1880. Dr. E. H. Phillips was practicing there in 1899.

Homœopathy was introduced in Cumberland county by Dr. E. Bentley Hall about 1849. Smith's directory for 1857 gives one homœopathic physician in Cumberland county, Dr. Moore, at Bridgeton. In 1875 Drs. A. W. Bartlett, L. W. Brown, E. B. Griswold, W. T. Sherman, E. R. Tuller and M. B. Tuller were located at Vineland ; L. J. Bumstead, T. Walter Gardiner, Thomas Sturdevant, J. W. Thompson, at Millville ; Charles T. Hill, at Dividing Creek ; M. E. Hunter, at Commercial ; Joseph Moore, at Bridgeton.

Photo : Samuel A. Jones, M. D.

Dr. L. W. Brown was born in Lorain county, Ohio, February 2, 1844, and graduated at the New York Homœopathic College in 1865. He then returned to Cleveland, but about 1869 he located at Vineland.

In a personal letter written in 1870 Dr. Sturdevant says : "My full name is Thomas Sturdevant, graduated from Penn Medical University, 1860, attended lectures at Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. I have practiced homœopathy exclusively five years. I practiced allopathy five years in Old Southwark, Philadelphia, first ward, for four years ; was the out-of-door physician for that district for three years. I removed from there to Greenwich, Cumberland county, N. J., stayed there twenty-two months, but climate did not agree, and removed from there to Millville and have been here nearly four years. I

have had an uphill road of it. Some three homœopathic physicians had been here previous to my coming but the old 'regulars' succeeded in running them off in a year or so."

Dr. Charles W. Mulford introduced homœopathy into Hunterdon county in 1854. In 1875 Dr. J. B. J. Bard was at Flemington ; John Newton Lowe at Milford, and John E. Stiles at Lambertville.

Dr. Henry D. Robinson was the pioneer homœopath in Middlesex county, having located in New Brunswick about 1849. He was of French parentage, but was born in England, educated in Paris, and came to this country in 1829.

For a number of years he lived in New York, but in 1849 went to New Brunswick, where he remained until his death, November 22, 1876, aged seventy-eight years.

In the 1857 directory, Drs. C. Blumenthal and H. D. Robinson are mentioned as living in New Brunswick, and T. Vernon at Perth Amboy. In 1875 there were at New Brunswick, Drs. John G. Greenbank, Samuel Long, J. L. Mulford, H. D. Robinson and Ciro S. Verdi.

Dr. Stephen Fairchild introduced homœopathy into Morris county in 1841. In 1857 Dr. W. De H. Quinby was at Morristown ; Drs. R. B. W. Fairchild and S. W. Fairchild at Parsipanny ; Drs. J. and W. I. Jackson at Rockaway. In 1875 Mrs. Woodruff practiced at Boonton, and Drs. Macomber and Ubellacker at Morristown.

In Salem county Dr. L. G. Vinal was the homœopathic pioneer. In 1857 Dr. J. B. Stretch was in Salem, and Drs. P. Coates and C. Preston in Woodstown. Dr. Preston had also practiced in Sculldown. Dr. Stretch was a native of Salem county, born August 27, 1825, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853, and located at Salem, where he lived until his death on March 7, 1865. Dr. Preston remained but a short time in Woodstown, removing thence to Pennsylvania. In 1875 Dr. Aquilia B. Lippincott was at Salem ; Dr. Charles Newton at Sharpstown ; P. G. Souder at Woodstown, and A. W. Zane at Pennsgrove. Miles W. Wallens located at Woodstown in 1863, and in April, 1870, went to Somerville Dr. Quinby introduced the system into Somerset county in 1846. In 1857 Dr. T. W. Edwards was in Raritan. In 1875 Drs. Henry Crater and P. H. Mason were in

Somerville.

Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck was the pioneer homœopath in Sussex county, about 1870.

In Union county Dr. Titsworth was the first homœopathic physician to open an office. Dr. Randolph Titsworth located at Plainfield in 1853. He was a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He died March 18, 1890. In 1857 Drs. J. Green and J. A. Roesch were at Elizabeth ; S. Cook at Rahway. In 1875 there were 18 homœopathic physicians in Union county. In 1875 Dr. W. P. Sharkey was in practice at Phillipsburg.

About 1874 Dr. Obed S. Crosby began practice in Atlantic City. In 1880 Drs. O. S. Crosby, R. A. Martin and J. H. Warrington were in practice there. In 1886 Drs. Alfred W. Bailey, George W. Crosby, Obed H. Crosby, Henry K. Stuart and Maurice. D. Youngman were located there. In 1899 the physicians there were Drs. Alfred W. Bailey, Lorenzo D. Bailey, Theodore J., Bieling, Walter A. Corson, George W. Crosby, Howard J. Evans, John R. Fleming, Mary Miller, Milton L. Munson, Walter C. Sooy and Maurice D. Youngman. In 1904 there were fifteen physicians of the homœopathic school in Atlantic City.

Homœopathic physicians in New Jersey previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school ; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1845 Annin, Jonathan D. * Newark

1845 Andrews, John R. * Camden

1851 Armour, Thomas Allowaystown

1865 Austin, John H. * Camden

1857 Bassett, John S. * x Paterson

1845 Boardman, Joseph C. Trenton

1857 Blumenthal, Charles x New Brunswick

1853 Blackwood, Benjamin W. * Haddonfield

1856 Bryant, J. Kemper Camden

1846 Belt, R. G. x * Paterson

1854 Compton, Cornelius C.

1857 Crittenden, J. x Morristown

1857 Crittenden, W. H. x

1855 Carels, Samuel * Camden

1835 Caspari, Edward Orange

1857 Cook, S. x Rahway

1857 Coates, P. x Woodstown

1853 Clay, George B. L. Moorestown

1869 Cornell, George B. * Jersey City

1847 Durrie, William A. x Jersey City

1857 Edwards, T. W. x Raritan

1842 Fairchild, Stephen * Parsippany

1857 Fairchild, R. B. W. Parsippany

1832 Geist, C. F. Egg Harbor City

1857 Green, Jonas x Elizabeth City

1853 Greenbank, John G. New Brunswick

1843 Gardiner, Wm. A. Woodbury

1849 Gardiner, Daniel R. Moorestown

1857 Gardiner, David E. Bordentown

1857 Gause, Owen Beverly Trenton

.... Grover. Lewis P. Trenton

1857 Hand, W. R. x Kingwood

1849 Hall, Ellis Bentley Woodbury

1835 Humphrey, Gideon * Burlington

1857 Jackson, J. x Rockaway

1857 Jackson, W. I. x Rockaway

1860 Jones, Samuel Arthur Englewood

1853 Miller, Alexander C. Gloucester

1859 McPherson, William H.

1853 Musgrave, John F. Swedesboro

1854 Kimball, W. S. Eatontown

1860 Kirkpatrick, Alexander Swedesboro

1846 Lafon, Thomas * Newark

1855 Liebold, Carl T. * Newark

1850 Learning, Jonathan * Cape May Court House

1840 Middleton, R. S. Burlington

1849 Moore, John D. * Burlington

1857 Moore, Joseph x Bridgeton

1851 Mulford, Joseph L. Middletown

1854 Mulford, Charles W. Hunterdon Co.

1865 McNeil, Daniel * West Hoboken

1859 Newell, William H. Jersey City

1857 Orton, Dr. x Madison

1845 Petherbridge, J. B. Paterson

1856 Pfeiffer, George S. F. * Camden

1856 Pease, I. H. x Irvington

1853 Preston, Coates Woodstown

1855 Pretch, C. Trenton

1843 Paine, John A. * Newark

1846 Quinby, W. de H. x Morristown

1857 Roesch, J. A. x Elizabeth City

1850 Raue, Charles G. Trenton

1849 Robinson, Henry D. * New Brunswick

1846 Rhees, Morgan J. Mount Holly

1858 Richards, George W. * Newark

1852 Sargent, Rufus Bordentown

1846 Smith, Edward M. x Burlington

1857 Sheppard, S. W. x Bloomfield

1858 Shearer, Thomas Woodbury

1858 Shivers, Bowman H. Marlton

1857 Scott, J. B. x Newark

1857 Stretch, J. B. x Salem

1853 Titsworth, Randolph Plainfield

1857 Vernon, T. x Perth Amboy

1850 Vastine, P. E. x Trenton

1848 Vinal, L. G. x Salem

1841 Ward, Walter * Mount Holly

1838 Ward, Isaac Moreau * Newark

1857 Warner, S. C. x Cooperstown

1853 Wilkinson, Ross M. Bordentown

1854 Youlin, John J. * Jersey City

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Homeopathic Hospitals in the United States of America •Article by Dr. Heike Gypser

Trenton Homoeopathic Hospital, Trenton: 1888

Trenton City Hospital: 1889•The William

McKinley Memorial Hospital, Trenton: 1889

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[Main](#)

the past year, 480, not including the out door patients or the clinic. Value of hospital property, \$40,000. Supported by voluntary contributions. Delegate, T. Griswold Comstock, M.D. -

NEW JERSEY

West Jersey Homœopathic Hospital, Camden, N. J. Incorporated 1891. Opened for patients 1891. Executive Officer, Lee E. Griscom, M.D., 919 South Fifth Street, Camden, N. J. Number of beds, 40. Number of patients treated last year, —. Value of hospital property, \$15,000. Supported by voluntary contributions. "An adjoining property has been purchased and opened for male patients."

St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J. Incorporated 1895. Opened for patients 1895. Executive Officer, Charles A. Church, M.D., Passaic, N. J. Sister Rose Vincent, in charge, St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J. Number of beds, 50. Number of patients treated the past year, 378. Value of hospital property, \$50,000. Supported by county appropriations and voluntary contributions. Delegate, Charles A. Church, M.D.

The William McKinley Memorial Hospital, Trenton, N. J. Incorporated 1887. Opened for patients 1887. Executive Officer, E. S. Davis, Superintendent Hospital, Trenton, N. J. Number of beds, 75. Number of patients treated the past year, 449. Value of hospital property, \$75,000. Supported by charitable donations. "This hospital was incorporated in 1887 as the Trenton City Hospital. Re-incorporated in 1902 as The William McKinley Memorial Hospital. It is the only Homœopathic institution in the city of Trenton."

THE WILLIAM MC KINLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL - 1892

The William McKinley Memorial Hospital was the outgrowth of a movement to establish a homeopathic dispensary. On March 10, 1887, a meeting of doctors interested was held at 6 North Stockton Street, at the home of Mr. Wilson Pierson, attended by the following: Drs. F. H. Williams, James R. Cooper, Eugene B. Witte, William T. Rogers, William G. McCullough and William H. Griffith.

In 1889 parcels of land on Brunswick Avenue were purchased, composing approximately six acres. The old farm property upon which the house stood, known as the "Thomas B. DeCou property," was used as the first hospital and was named "The City Hospital."

In 1900 the directors, consisting of Drs. F. H. Williams, W. G. McCullough, James Rudolph Cooper, W. T. Rogers, E. B. Witte and W. H. Griffith, started to erect a new brick hospital which, when completed September 1902, was renamed and reincorporated as "The William McKinley Memorial Hospital."

The hospital proving too small for the growing needs, in 1924 it was determined to add a new wing and a public campaign and drive was started for \$200,000 to build it. This was successful and the new building was opened to the public October 1, 1925. The cost was over \$250,000.

In 1919 a new nurses' home was built on the northwestern corner of the hospital property. This was made possible by a benefaction of some \$50,000 received by bequest from Henry C. Kelsey. The training school was the first of its kind in the city of Trenton, and since its incorporation in 1899 has graduated 135 nurses.

The present officers of the institution are Newton A. K. Bugbee, president; Samuel Haverstick, vice-president; Charles F. Stout, secretary; J. Edward Myers, treasurer; and William B. Kents, superintendent. There is also an efficient Women's Aid. The hospital has a bed capacity of 145, including 29 private rooms.